BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

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CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corohill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

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MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale).....	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	„	36
Orinto do. do.	do.	„	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL

WANTED.—A Second Officer for a Ship proceeding to England. Apply to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 8th March 1841.

SERVICES OF PLATE, adapted to this climate may be obtained direct from England, both paid for on arrival, from A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, who have published for circulation in this country a pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and the different Articles of Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches. It will be found an useful guide to persons requiring these articles, and is illustrated by upwards of sixty engravings. The prices are at those low fixed rates which have been so eminently successful in drawing attention in Great Britain and Ireland.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Merchants, *Bombay*.
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The pamphlet may be obtained free of cost at the counting house of either of the above named Firms, on application, or in answer to a post-paid request.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Registee.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1841.

In the early part of the week there was some little activity in the Market, but business has since been suspended by the Holidays.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions have been confined to a few Purchases of New Cotton at Rs. 120 per Candy for Broach and Rs. 108 per Candy for Gogo. Contracts are reported to have been made at Broach on terms that will cost delivery in Bombay about Rs. 125 per Candy.

OPIUM.—Has gradually declined during the week from Rs. 740 to Rs. 718 per Chest. Large quantities previously purchased are in course of examination for Shipment. The Stock is now as follows.

Balance of last year's importation	Chests...	6,667
Imported from the 25th May 1840 to the 2nd instant.....	„	1,5006
		21,673
Exported for the same period.....		13,033
Remaining....	Chests	8640

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The principal enquiry has been for Plain Muslins and Lappets of which about 6000 Pieces were sold before the Holidays. Some Grey Cloths have also met with buyers, but in general offers were lower than Holders would accept. Considerable contracts have been sent to Europe for Turkey Red Cloth, of which the Market continues without any present supply. The sales reported are.

		Rs.	A.	P
Grey Sheetings...	150 Pieces 58 yards by 28 inch...per piece..	8	1	0
Ditto do.	100 Pieces 60 yards by 36 inch...per piece.. ..	10	0	0
Do. Madapollams...	1800 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch . per piece..	3	0	0
Bleached Jacconets	1000 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch...at Rs. 2 9 to..	4	1	6
Bleached Jacconets	300 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch..per piece..	4	4	0
Bleached Mulls..	290 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece ..	4	14	0
Do.	do. 200 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece...	4	0	0
Do.	do. 300 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece..	3	8	0
Do.	do. 200 do. 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece	4	8	0
Grey Mulls..	1050 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece...	2	4	0
Book Muslins..	1200 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece...	2	7	0
Lappet do....	600 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece...	2	8	0
Do. do....	600 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece..	2	2	0
Do. do....	500 Pieces 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece..	2	4	0
Do. Spots.....	200 Pieces Inferior 60 yds. by 36 inch per piece.....	1	14	0

METALS.—The demand is still dull, and no sales are reported.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Nothing doing.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—A sale of 5 lacs of Bills has been announced for the 10th Instant.

DO. ON ENGLAND.—We hear of transactions since the departure of the Mail. The closing rates were 2 | 0¾ at 2 | 0⅞ for Bills at 6 months sight but as the Supreme Government announced their intention of advancing on produce at 2*s* | 0*d* per Rupee, an immediate fall in the Exchange will probably follow.

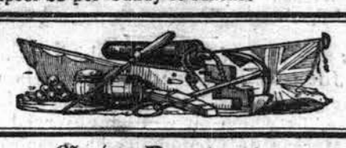
BANK OF ASIA.—We are requested to state that the Agents of this Bank have no intention of applying to the Directors in London for the allotment of a further number of shares to Bombay, and that consequently the applications spoken of in our last number must be those of private individuals alone.

FREIGHTS.

TO LONDON.—Engagements have been made at £ 4. 5. per Ton.

TO LIVERPOOL.—At £ 4. 10 per Ton.

TO CHINA.—For Europe goods Rs. 60 per Ton of 50 Cubic feet has been paid, and Shark Fins Rupees 34 per Candy to Whampoa but no engagement of Cotton is reported. The rate for the latter article continues nominally at Rupees 28 per Candy to Macao.



Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 7th, Brig Novo Viagente, P. M. de Pairo, Master, from Lisbon 17th Sept. *Passengers*—Widow and 3 Children.

Do. 7th, Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, from Calcutta 7th Feb. *Passengers*.—Wittington Esq. J. C. Ferris Esq. Doctor Roth, and 6 Natives.

SAILED.

March 4th, Ship Hindoostan, J. Campbell, Master, to Liverpool.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Indus.
Taptee.	Auckland.
Royal Tiger.	Cleopatra.
BRIG.	Zenobia.
Palinurus.	Hugh Lindsay.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	British Merchant.
Hugh Walker.	Hope.
Thomas Coutts.	Simon Taylor.
Sir Edward Paget,	Champion.
Urania.	Chieftain.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Reliance.	Lancaster.
COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Rutler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Arab.
Essavie.	Drongan.
Maria.	Roopaulay.
Ruby.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Fanny,	Asia.
Hydroose.	Amoody.
Alexander Robertson	Dawlut Savoy.
Ruparell.	Agnes.
Hamoody.	Jehahgier.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat	Wild Irish Girl.
Caroline (Do.)	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Sophia.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Cady Grant.	Shaw Allum.
FRENCH,	PORTUGURSE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Josephine.	Barque Marquis of Hastings.
ARAB.	Brig Simplicia.
Harsingar.	Brig Novo Viagente.
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany..	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	1st April.
Thomas Coutts	B. &A. Hormuzjee....	London ..	
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	immediate.
Asia.....	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Urania..	G. S. King..	Liverpool.	im. despatc
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co. ..		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co. ..		
Reliance.....	Foster & Co	Liverpool.	In March.
Champion.....	Skinner &Co	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Hope.....	Do.....	China.....	in April.
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.	China.. ..	im. despatch
Chieftain.. ..	McG. Brownrigg &Co.		
Wave..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee .	Liverpool	In March.
Lancaster. ..	.....		
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.....	im. despatch
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.....	immediate.
Drognan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....	Calcutta..	Despatch.
Agnes..... ..	A. & A. Hormuzjee..	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadys	Singapore, and Macao	10th March
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	.....		
Sophia.....	.....		
Lady Grant..	.....		
Jehangeer.....	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Eastward.	Despatch.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	London ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet.	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. ..	Do.. ..	5th Dec.
Duke of Broute	.....	Do	13th Dec.
Alexander Baring	.....	Do.. ..	13th Dec.
Lady Feversham	.....	Do.. ..	25th Jan.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Britons' Queen	.....	Do.. ..	30th Dec.
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Gondolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate....	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Ruthschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles..	P. Milne Co.	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay..	Ritche Steward & Co.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign.. .. .	.....	Do.. .	28th Nov.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brownrigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	Dirom Carter & co ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere	W. & T. Edmond &co	Do.. ..	16th Dec.
Lintin.....	H. & Cardwel	Do.. ..	28th Dec.
St. Lawrence..	.....	Do.. ..	
Crown..	.....	Do.. ..	
Caledonia.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Henry McCornick.....	.....	Do.. ..	18th Dec.
Flora.....	.....	Clyde.. ..	20th Dec.
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	In Sept.
Bucephalus...	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	2d Dec.
Ellora.....	Skinner &co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Scilly	21st Nov.
Minerva.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	11th July.
Emily..... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N.S.Wales	
Lady East....	Foster & co	.....	10th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Tory..	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Margaret	.....	.....	5th Jan.
Florist	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Guisachan....	.....	.....	7th Jan.
Five.....	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies &Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..... ..	.....	China	
John..	W. Nicol&co.	Do.. ..	
Harriet Scott	P. Milne& co	Singapore.	
Brigand.....	.....	China.. ..	
Inez..	T. Jefferies & Co... ..	Red Sea..	
Coringa Packet	T. Jefferies& Co.....	Madras ..	
Ramsay..... ..	Do..	Moulmain.	5th March.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 5th.—Lieut. Colonel Carruthers, C. B. Queen's, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

March 5th.—Lieut. F. Wolley, 14th Regt. N. I., to Rajcote.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BATTLE OF THE NIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The following sketch connected with the battle of the Nive is extracted from a private letter of the gallant Major J. H. Cooke late of H. M. 43d Regt. who is known to the literary world as the author of a Narrative of Events in the South of France, and of the attack on New Orleans in 1814—15 &c. and as it cannot but prove interesting to your readers generally. will you favor me by inserting it in your columns

Yours faithfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Surat, February 1841.

"The Battle of the Nive near Bayonne in France commenced in a very sudden manner. On the morning of the 10th of December 1813, I went before day light with a serjeant and three privates from the picket I commanded, to ascertain whether the Enemy (which we had driven back the previous day) had returned to their former position, and ascertained such to have been the case. It was Sunday morning, the weather was hazy, cold, and uncomfortable, we had not breakfasted. General Sir James Kempt, Colonel W. Napier (the historian) Sir J. Tylden, Lieutenant John MacLean (now the Superintendent of all the Convicts in New South Wales) Colonel Charles Beckwith, a Staff Officer, the Honorable Charles Monck and your humble servant, as Commandant of the picket, were all sitting round a fire in an upper room of a small farm house, the window of which commanded a view of the French sentries and their picket in another small farm house opposite us, about 200 yards off probably not so much, some felled trees on the high road and some hedges alone separated us. While over the fire we began to talk on various subjects, and being young men, the ladies naturally came on the tapis. One said he wished he was in Bayonne with a nice girl on his arm, another that he would as soon kiss one, as eat his breakfast, the laugh went round, when the General Sir James Kempt looked rather serious saying gentlemen, gentlemen, it is Sunday. This was too much for Napier who went to the window to conceal his inclination to laugh outright and putting his glass to his eye, after looking about a minute or so he exclaimed "Holla! what are the French about, they are moving twos and threes along the hedges as I have often seen them when about to make a very sudden rush. We all went to the window for the purpose of looking at them when some of the party began to laugh, the General amongst the rest, in fact we were all in a very merry humour. Napier was rather annoyed and stuck to his opinion. We again went to the window, some of us watching the French. At length Colonel Beckwith came round, saying to the General "Sir James Kempt I now think the French are on the "qui vive" and you had better keep the 1st Brigade of the Light Division in readiness, instead of sending them 2 miles to the rear into the village of Arbonne and adjacents." Soon after this my visitors went away, excepting the Officers of the Company I commanded and Colonel Beckwith, who walked round the sentries with me conversing, explaining how I was to receive the attack, and, if pressed by very superior numbers, how I was to effect my retreat upon the Main Body, Colonel Beckwith then went away. Just before 9 o'Clock in the morning, one of my advanced sentries made a sign that he wished to speak to me. I went to him and he told me, that the enemy had just taken a small mountain gun from a mule's back, and that he could hear a great buzz, as if a large number of men were congregated behind the slope of the opposite ground, which I also heard and which induced me when I returned to the picket house to ascend a small tree, whence I perceived the caps of a heavy column of troops apparently lying down ready to make a simultaneous rush upon my picket. Without the least hesitation I mounted my horse going to the rear at full gallop when I met Sir James Kempt coming towards my picket. "Sir James said there will be a general action fought this day and there is no time to be lost. The General placed such implicit reliance in my statement that he at once turned his horse's head for the purpose of putting his Brigade in readiness to receive the French. He told me to go to Baron Alten who commanded the Light Division for the purpose of warning him of the fact. "General, I replied, I command the picket but will send one of my Junior Officers, to which he assented. I then returned to my picket and had scarcely dismounted when the French came on, the affair commenced briskly, and in a more rapid manner than any previous action I have ever witnessed. My picket was driven like chaff before the wind one, two, three, four companies came up to support us in vain, they were driven back like a flock of sheep, the tempest was irresistible. A curious incident occurred when the firing first began. I was stationed on the Abattis or felled trees with my old friend Lieutenant J. MacLean, who said, "all the men have run Jack, it is time for us to be off." Yes, Jack I replied, when this fellow has fired his piece, for between us stood a pudding headed young soldier who was so alarmed when the firing began that he was rooted to the spot, his firelock pointed in the air as if he was going to fire a feu de joie. Seizing his firelock half way up the barrel I brought it down by main strength to a pretty decent level, "now pull the trigger and be d—d to you said I," he obeyed, off went the piece and off we ran. Up rode Sir John Tylden, the field Officer of the day, crying out rally! rally! round went his horse's head, he, horse and all being carried away in the confusion. Colonel Napier was also upon his horse which showed his tail. As soon as we had reached half a mile to the rear and more troops came up to our assistance to check the French, I rallied my men. A soldier said to me "Well Sir, that's a narrow escape, "What said I." Look answered he under your right foot Sir, casting my eyes downwards, I perceived that a ball had entered the ground at the toe of my boot coming out at the back of the heel, at this time I was standing looking at the enemy. After a long fight we were driven into a Churchyard, which post our Regiment maintained for four days, the whole of the tombstones in the churchyard were literally levelled by cannon-balls, the enemy at length were beaten back at every point of our extended position. Had it not been for the outpost being on the qui vive the Duke of Wellington would have been completely surprised. The Head Quarters in St. Jean de Lutz were in the greatest confusion. In this way Marshal Soult would have surprised Wellington at the Nive, as Wellington surprised Soult at the passage of the Douro in 1809. Medals were given for this great battle of the Nive. I neither got promotion or a Medal."

THE SECRETARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday a letter appeared under the *nom de guerre* of "Rory More" which attracted my particular attention not only on account of the erroneousness of some of the ideas therein expressed, but also on account of the absolute deviation from truth on the part of the writer. In the first place Mr. Editor, allow me to ask your *much aggrieved* correspondent what he means by asserting that "Head Clerks *arrogate* to themselves the office of Critics with reference to the drafting of letters, and *assume* the right of correcting, revising, altering &c."? Is it not expected of those who, being the Head Assistants, are held responsible by the Secretaries for the correct drafting of all Government communications, that they should revise the draft of the junior hands, and to the best of their ability put them in such a state as to afford satisfaction to the Head of the Department? It is their *duty* to do so, and perhaps to many it may be particularly fortunate that it *is* their duty, as it removes from their shoulders a great deal of the responsibility which would otherwise attach to them. Besides I consider that this is a duty which lies peculiarly within the pro-

vince of the Head Clerks who being generally persons selected for their ability in the discharge of their duties, are more likely, by making such alterations in the drafts as they may consider to be necessary, to obtain the Secretary's approval to them, than if they were sent in without being revised.

With regard to the very witty anecdote which Rory relates in his 3d paragraph, I would merely observe that it would be *very* funny indeed, *if it were true.* He however does deserve a little credit for his powers of invention, but I would advise him in future to make his anecdotes a little more plausible in order that they may be believed. In the present instance allow me to inform him that his friend (of whose *veracity* he does not of course entertain *the least shadow of a doubt*, has told him a *cock-and-a-bull story* which never occurred, and which is in reality so *very* absurd as to carry with it its own refutation.

I shall not Mr. Editor trouble you with any further comments on this shabby letter, and should have allowed it to pass "*sub silentio*" but that it contains some very false assertions. In my opinion it proves itself to be the production of some person in the Secretariat whose extreme vanity and self-conceit have been wounded by corrections (and I have no doubt much-required ones) being made in his drafts by his Head Clerk;—but before dismissing him I would give him one word of advice viz. that if he should ever think again of addressing the public to let his letter, should it have no other recommendation, at least possess that of *truth.*

I am, my dear Mr. Editor,
Yours very obediently.
A QUILL-DRIVER.

Bombay, 6th March 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.'

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, March 8, 1841.

ARRIVED March 7, Brig *Novo Viagente*, V. M. de Paiva, Master, from Lisbon 17th Sept.--*Passengers*: Widow and 3 Children; Do. Ship *Shaw Allum*, E. Evans, Master, from Calcutta 7th February.—*Passengers* :——Wittington Esq. J. C. Ferris, Esq. Doctor Roth 6 Natives.

WE have received our Calcutta Papers to the 26th, Madras to the 27th, and Ceylon to the 19th of February. From the former in addition to the Punjaub news which we have alluded to elsewhere, we find that the Convoys in passing through the Punjaub had been plundered of nearly a hundred and thirty Camels ere they reached a place called Eminabad. No marked disrespect was shewn by the Sikh Authorities, but the Soldiery were insolent and they are now paramount in power in the country. As a sign of the times Ensign Lumsdaine of the 59th at Loodhiana was beaten with his escort of a Naigue's party while out on a shooting excursion, and their lives were only saved by the head man of the Village taking them into custody in a sort of friendly arrest, this shews the *animus* against us in the country. On the Trial of Major Smith of the Bengal Engineers at Calcutta, a reporter of the *Englishman* was taking Notes an objection was taken to his reporting the proceedings. The Court was cleared and the objection overruled and it was determined that the Court had not authority to exclude reporters or prohibit the publication of reports, and on this a wordy War has arisen between the *Englishman* and his brethren, in which the former seems to get the best end of the stick. There is nothing else interesting.

From Madras we have very little, the Public Papers are canvassing the terms of the Peace with China which give as little satisfaction there as here or in fact we believe we may safely say anywhere. There is a letter from Captain MacKenzie on the Madras Infantry Retiring Fund which shews its extraordinary advantages, but which we shall reserve for our next issue as the Hooly Festival has curtailed us of our fair proportion of Compositors. Our Ceylon Papers mention a violent storm at Colombo and a Public Meeting to address Her Majesty on the birth of the Princess Royal. Sir Anthony Oliphant Chief Justice in the Chair, when a very loyal and appropriate address was voted unanimously. We observe no other items of News of importance to the Community here. The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 25th of February in its News from the Punjaub is quite warlike and says that "we shall appropriate the Punjaub before three months be over. All we can say is so be it.

FROM the *Delhi Gazette* of the 24th of February we are put in possession of a few items of News from the Punjaub. Shere Singh is represented as unable to controul his Soldiery while Mr. Clark has stopped the escort of Dost Mahommed at Loodianah in expectation of its services being required. The Buffs and 48th N. I. are also there and sufficient Troops are assembled for a movement if required by the progress of events. The Bengal *Hurkaru*, of the 26th of February says that Now Nehal's Widow is pregnant, and if so Shere Singh will we rather think have a short lease of power. He has been depriving several Jaghiredars of their lands and one Jeet Singh has proceeded to Delhi "on a diplomatic Mis-"sion from the Ranee Chundkoor to "Messrs. Clarke and Metcalfe with an "offer of six annas in the rupee in "exchange for such support from the "Company as shall tend to her re-in-"statement on the Musnud as Regent "during the minority of the yet unborn "offspring, of her late son, or as Queen "in the event of the demise of that "issue." Dhyan Singh retains the situation of Prime Minister and seems a sort of 'Vicar of Bray' ready to serve any body as long as his own ends are served, he has received jewels and Khilats to the amount of several lakhs to be faithful to Shere Singh, but is evidently looking out for the highest bidder. We ratherthink the lot will finally be knocked down to the British, for a licentious soldiery, can never be allowed to run riot without a controuling hand, and our provinces on the frontiers of the Seikhs territories offer tempting opportunities to bands of lawless Pindarries. If the Punjaub question be not soon satisfactorily settled we may look out for great disquiet in the N. West, and if the Persians do advance to Herat the occupation of our Troops on that side would allow of much confusion before a remedy could be applied in the Punjaub, and in the States subservient to us which adjoin. We are the advocates for a speedy armed interference, and no matter who nominally occupies the Gadee, we ought and must be paramount or there will be no peace for us and our new Ally Shah Soojah.

WE have again perused the Act for regulating Public Conveyances in the Island of Bombay, and Colaba, and the Harbour of Bombay.—In our last issue we published a letter from "A Pedestrian," who appears not to have read the Act very attentively, for in section 4 of the said Act it expressly states that the "*Justices of the Peace in general Sessions assembled*" shall settle the rates, so that the same will not, as stated by "Pedestrian," be left to the Court of Petty Sessions.—We would suggest that the Drivers of Buggys hired by the day, be allowed to take out a ticket from the Licensing Officer, similar to the system adopted at home, when "Glass Coaches" are hired, and not that the the Driver, be compelled to wear a Badge or that a plate be affixed to the Buggy.—In section 3-- It is enacted "*that every Teekabearer, Boatman, or other persons employed &c. &c.;*"—We would recommend the insertion of the words 'Drivers of Buggy's," after the word Boatmen, for altho' they are evidently intended to come under the designation "of other persons employed,"—we opine that the act, unless these individuals are expressly named, will not have that full force, or be so clearly understood by the native Community—besides it allows of a loop hole, and we have no doubt our old friends will do all that is in their power to evade the Law.—We omitted to mention it before, but Act the Second of 1839---especially provides for penalties being enforced by Justices of the Peace, in the case of non payment of Fines.—While on the subject of Acts, we cannot but again congratulate the Community of Bombay on the extension of power conferred on the Court of Petty Sessions, of imprisoning persons convicted of Petty Larceny &c. for a period of 12 months or transportation.—This will be the means of very materially reducing the "Sessions Calendar."—We have ourselves repeatedly known cases of Felony, brought before the Petit Jury, which might very easily have been disposed of by the Petty Sessions Court had it had the power of punishing the offenders according to their deserts.

WE are glad to perceive from the Contributions to the District Benevolent Society for the month of February last, that Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esquire has with his liberality swelled the List, by a donation of Rupees five hundred. Another Native Gentleman Cursetjee Ardaseer Esquire has also contributed. We sincerely hope that this example will be immediately followed by the Native Community generally, and that the List for the present month, will be filled with the names of many of our wealthy and influential Native Citizens. As we have repeatedly said before, a more deserving, philanthropic Institution, does not exist in Bombay, than that of the District Benevolent Society. We are equally gratified to perceive that the European Community are adding to the List, and that the Roman Catholic Gentlemen, who we are convinced, needed it only to be pointed out to them, have opened their purse strings, and increased the resources of this really Charitable Institution.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR 1841. RECEIVED FEBRUARY.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry Roper Knt. P. J.	100	Mr. J. Hongland...	12
Genl. Kennet Donation.....	100	W. Mainwaring, Esq.	15
Anl. Subsr...	50 150	Col. J. H. Dunsterville.....	25
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq.....	500	Commissary Genl's. Establishment.	
Cursetjee Ardaseer Esq.....	25	Mr. Condr. Tanner.	5
Geo. S. King Esq...	20	,, ,, Shaughnessey. and others...	4 8 17
Capt. N. H. Thornbury.....	15	W. C. Bruce, Esq..	20
A. Friend by J. P. Larkins Esq	51	W. A. Clarke, Esq.	10
J. M. de Ga. Esq..	25	J. B. Egan, Esq....	15
R. Boyer, Esq.....	20	C. Macleod, Esq....	20
Sir Roger de Faria..	20	C. H. Bainbridge Esq. (amount of a fine)	25
O. W. Ketterer, Esq.	20	F. R. by J. P. Larkins, Esq..	10
H. Cormac, Esq....	50	F. T. by The Revd. Geo. Candy.....	50
A Native Friend by J. P. L.....	20		Rs. 1,199 1
		E. E.	

C. D. GILDER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March 1841.

N. B. Several contributions of old clothes from John Williams Esq. and others are thankfully acknowledged.

IN that part of the *Times* which is headed 'JOURNAL OF COMMERCE' there is a list of the Subscribers to the Agulhas Light House, by which it will be observed that the Mercantile Community have subscribed the sum of Rupees 5,500 of which we are glad: but there are some remarks appended which savour too much of the dictatorial spirit of our Contemporary's usual observations. He contrasts the *liberality* of the Mercantile Community with the parsimony of "*The Services*" "from the Governor through the Members of Council and Secretariat and so downward" and shews that 80 Rupees were only collected. But we would ask does not the erection of this Light House principally concern the Mercantile Community? Whose Ships are in danger for want of a Light House? Why the Merchants. If the Army or Civil Service wanted a sum for a peculiar purpose or fund to assist their promotion would they expect the Mercantile Community to come forward? This is not a mere matter of Charity. It is a measure to save the tall Argosies of whom? The Governor, Members of Council and Service downward? *No, but the Ships of Merchants.* Whatever might be subscribed by Individuals should be received with thankfulness, but the matter does not call for "a *shewing up*" of the Services for Parsimony or want of Philanthropy, because they consider the subscription one purely Mercantile. Again there are other parties besides those *in the Service* who have not subscribed, why were they not mentioned? No, but the Services must be stigmatized and their stinginess contrasted with *Mercantile generosity.* On every philanthropic appeal the Services have ever been forward to lay down their coin, albeit hardly earned and in most cases scanty in amount. The Mercantile Community are not only wealthy, but what they have is got with ease, and in the case of some of the Natives they are Millionares. A few hundreds to them are nothing while to the Services the money which is wrung from the sweat of the brow small in amount and gained with difficulty is soon exhausted. There is another practice which has obtained in Bombay, which we think would be "more honored in the breach than the observance" which is the circulation of "Subscription Papers" on which a man's name is affixed, and he is compelled to a sort of "stand and deliver" Charity by a Peon who enacts a species of benevolent Dick Turpin. This measure should be abolished, as we have lots of places where Subscription Lists might lie for signature, and we have known cases where parties would willingly have subscribed to many objects if they had not seen their names paraded on a long list by some officious Secretary.

Our Contemporary after giving the Governor and Services a rub about the Agulhas Light, launches off to the want of any measures having been taken to prevent the recurrence of Shipwrecks such as so lamentably took place on the 17th & 18th of June last---and says "those here who are not Merchants, but who have it in their power to procure us a Light House here ———we shall learn the sentence blank." Now this would imply that nothing has been done, but our Contemporary is wrong. A Committee has sat, its proceedings have been seen sent into Government, and we believe we may with safety say as soon as the concurrence of the Government of India can be obtained, (without which according to the last beautiful Charter no sum beyond 10,000 Rupees can be expended on any public work) measures will be taken to put the recommendations of the Committee into effect. We deprecate delay as much as our Contemporary can, but we would not have him waste his virtuous indignation on the parties who are innocent, as we are sure they must writhe under the powerful lash of our great brother's indignation.

WE had not intended to have noticed the "Proceedings in the Supreme Court regarding the Will of the late Dr. David Forbes, and Sir Henry Roper's remarks thereon" not considering that the sentiments of a Judge upon the Bench are a legitimate object of comment in a public Newspaper, but as no such delicacy seems to have influenced the *Times*, and as that paper is the avowed organ of the commercial world, and sets up its opinions as paramount and indisputable on all occasions, we do not choose to let the other part of the Bombay world suppose that the whole of the public coincide in the dictum of that Journal, or that if the Mercantile body think with him, that the rest of Society are inclined to submit to a new Censor morum who comes among us not only to *instruct us* but also to lecture Her Majesty's Chief Justice on "an improper spirit" in his observations on the Petition in question. But nothing is too high for the ambition of the *Times* or too low for its sarcasm, Don Quixote like it runs a tilt at giants as well as sheep. On an attentive perusal of the case in question we find that a Petition was presented to the judges by Mr. Charles Forbes of the House of Messrs. Forbes & Co. for letters of administration to the Estate of Dr. David Forbes who died in Affghanistan. This petition and the accompanying affidavit were pronounced by the judge to "be framed in so slovenly a manner as would alone be sufficient to preclude his granting the application." Moreover he stated that he suspected that the grant of administration to the deceased's Father in England had been improperly obtained and by some malpractice from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, while the application had been "for administration generally and not with the will annexed and was therefore altogether erroneous." All these observations were recorded on the original Petition and given as reasons for his refusal thereof by the judge. Now on a point of Law the learned judge seems clearly to have had a right to record his reasons for, as well as rejection of, the Petition on that paper, as a precedent of Lord Eldon's was cited in Court. With regard to the expressions used they are certainly strong and taking the youth and inexperience of the Petitioner in question might have been modified, but we imagine they were not aimed so much at him personally, as against the practice which he has denounced in the following sentences and which he attributes particularly to the Firm of which the Petitioner has lately become a partner.

"Still in defiance of law and right, there has been a constant struggle on the part of several Merchants in Bombay to conceal from the Registrar their possession of effects or Wills of deceased persons, the object being that the Registrar, ignorant of his duties and rights, may remain inactive till such merchants shall have succeeded in having themselves appointed on their own representations, to act as attornies in managing the estates."

"That such struggle and concealment by several Merchants, has existed, no candid man in this court will deny.—It must consist with the experience of the Chief Justice, who has been ten years in the country, and when I say, that Messrs. Forbes and Co. have been for years the foremost, or amongst the foremost, in pursuing such courses, I shall be grateful to any one who will set me right if I be in error."

Now such being the conviction of the judge deliberately expressed in open Court, if when he received the original Petition he observed any informalities which arose from the proceedings of the Firm in question, he only did his duty as an upright judge in publicly recording his opinion of such conduct. If a judge is to be dumb for fear of public censure or private security there is an end to the purity and majesty of justice, while on the Bench the Judge can know no friend in his official capacity, but is equally bound to animadvert on the great sinner as the poor and defenceless vagabond.

On the Petition for removing Sir Henry Roper's reasons from the records of the Court on the 11th of February Sir Henry Roper explained that by using the word *malpractice* he did not impute *fraud* or *swindling* but gross irregularity. The Petitioner's Counsel even admits that the affidavit was *irregular* and *improper* he pleads for the youth and inexperience of the Petitioner and his ignorance of legal proceedings, and Sir Henry himself states.—

"ROPER, J.—I observed great allowances might be made for his youth and inexperience. If this motion were brought forward in the same spirit I should have no objection to take the petition off the file; I cannot now compromise the matter."—

and again in another part of his speech says—

"Had these parties come forward expressing regret for the slovenly manner in which the case, the petition, and affidavits had been got up, I should willingly have acceded to the taking the whole of the documents respecting the unsuccessful motion off the file, but certainly not to the replacing such documents by others of the like nature."

and had not the petition for erasing the documents from the files been coupled with personal feelings and arguments against his right of recording his reasons on the original document there would have been no opposition on the part of his Lordship. Even this concession has been turned against him and a letter in the *Times* of March the 6th accuses him of *irritation* in his remarks on the case. The matter appears to us to stand thus. The House of Messrs. Forbes and Co. were unadvised in presenting a careless and slovenly petition, and Mr. Charles Forbes in making an affidavit of its truth to the best of his knowledge and belief thought he was doing quite right, and no one for an instant supposes that he had any improper motives for so doing. The Judge observing informality and carelessness on a point in which the law is peculary tenacious (as no subject is more strictly legislated for than that of Wills and the Estates of deceased persons,) exercised his judgement in the refusal of the original petition and having doubts in his mind as to parts of the proceedings recorded his reasons plainly, and as far as the petitioner himself was concerned we think severely. On this that party conceiving himself aggrieved by the Judge in his public capacity, chooses to decline his acquaintance in private Society in a manner (as we have heard) very marked and public. He however amends his petition and administration is granted to him, and then was the moment for him to have got the objectionable document removed from the files. Instead of which he chooses to appeal to as full a Court as the state of the Bench could afford in Bombay, and files a third petition which aims directly at the Judge, and gives him a legal notice of the motion as if he was a Defendant in the case through his Solicitors.

Sir Henry Roper holds to his decision, and Sir John Awdry who can scarcely be supposed to be swayed by any feeling but that of the strictest integrity, joins Sir Henry in refusing to take the objectionable words off the files of the Court, and thereby coincides in the propriety of a Judge, recording not only his own judgment but the reasons for it on an original petition itself.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. have published the whole case and thus invite investigation and criticism. There is no impugning the law and rectitude of the decision of the two Judges and the *vexata questio* lies between the recorded opinion of the Judge in his official capacity and the notice Messrs. Forbes and Co. have taken of the affair. A Judge like a Clergyman should be sacred from private affront as well as public attack, and we do not think the public attention drawn to the matter by the comments of the *Times* will do any good. It is a case which should be decided on its own merits, nor can it do the Firm any good to represent the highest legal functionary here as a Drummer to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and comment on the "improper spirit of the observations" as if they were the petulant outbreakings of an overbearing spirit in a private quarrel, rather than the honest convictions of an unbiassed and upright Judge, who administers justice alike to rich and poor, and who considers wealth and name but as dust in the balance when brought in collision with the eternal principles of Equity binding on all men in the administration and due preservation of the laws of the realm.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AN ACCOUNT OF ADEN.

A FEW centuries since Aden was according to historical account noted for the number of its Inhabitants, its defences, and its Commerce not only with Asiatic, but European nations: but tyranny and oppression in the rulers of the land and a total disregard to all that was just and equitable have made her what she now is,—a heap of long neglected ruins! Stand and look around: ruins encompass you on every side: temple and tower mingle in the common mass.

There are few mosques in Aden, but only one of them is kept in a state of tolerable repair; this being the burial place of a Sheik:—to this temple, fled many, on the day of action with the British.

Towards the close of February 1839, I,

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one fine morning paid a visit to the mosque; and by complying with the Oriental custom of taking my shoes off my feet, obtained a cursory view of the interior. There is nothing worth describing. The Sheik before mentioned reposes there in peace, whose tomb, as also several others, is surmounted by a silken canopy. There is a School kept here and an old and venerable Mahomedan instructs a few boys in the precepts of their religion. The old man speaks also the Mahratta tongue; and as far as I can understand says, "the land has been drenched in blood:" that thro' the Agency of the Sheiks, there have been massacre on massacre! Blood spilt on blood! Many and fearful are the legends related of their cruelty; some of them no doubt too true.

When we first came here the Inhabitants were in a deplorable condition, and the place throughout presented the most disgusting appearance imaginable.

What graves are here! One would suppose it to be the Sarcophagus of nations. Go in any direction fancy leads you, still your feet tread on mounds of earth covering the bones of the departed! This leads me to the following conclusion, viz. that this place of old has been either the scene of continued slaugther, or famous for its sanctity.

Near the old palace of the deposed Sheik stands a brick column; and at the hour of evening prayer appointed by the Moslem, an aged Mahomedan calls on the true believer reminding him that "there is no God, but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet!"

What renders Aden so desolate in appearance is, the entire absence of vegetation. Not a single tree meets the eye of the beholder, gaze where'er he may—a few of very diminutive size, are however, I believe to be met with in particular vallies but even these tho' affording some relief to the eye are scarcely worthy of the name.

The hills which are numerous seem entirely to be of different material to those of every other quarter, it has been my fate to wander in; being of so fragile and brittle a nature, that pieces of rock supposed by you to be firm and immoveable, are found to be loose and tottering, requiring but a sight push to whirl them from the summit to its base. Your footing is every where insecure; it requiring the greatest caution on your part to tread them in safety. Some of them present such an utter appearance of confusion that they seem to be the half calcined substances emitted by some volcanic eruption)

Of the fortifications, what remain (consisting of round tower, and breastwork! prove that it must have been a place of considerable strength some centuries ago; and in the hand of the British, it will, I have no doubt regain its primitive importance, and a few years hence be one of the strongest defended possessions in our Eastern empire.

The only coin in circulation belonging to Arabia is the Munsooree, about 100 of them being equivalent to the Indian Rupee—that is 2 Shillings.

Dollars are also current, having the impression Francis 1st, Austria, and bearing date 1780. Gold coin of her who wedded the Adriatic is also to be met with here, but these are not in common circulation.

Tanks are numerous here and the water good, without which during the hot months from March to Oct., the suffocating vapour would be insupportable. During the months of May and June last, we had several sand storms at our out post, but they were of short duration: at this outpost, the Turkish Wall, are the remains of what is said to be a "Roman Road."

At about the distance of 6 miles to the left of our outpost is a large mosque of some note, whose cupola may on a clear day be discerned from the adjacent hill: here previous to an attack on our fortifications they collect the various tribes of Arabia, that volunteer their sword in the hope of obtaining plunder, as their chiefs stimulate their exertions by opening to the view of their imagination, vast riches, that they pretend may be obtained should they prove conquerors: one portion of their booty was to have been the "gold buttons of the officers,"—by this we may suppose the truth of other assertions made to them by their Sheiks. Large fires blaze in the direction of the mosque every night, especially at the time of New Moon, the Mahomedan year and other particular festivals; and parties to the number of several thousands have been seen, by the aid of the telescope to quit it at the hour of sunset, with, it is supposed the intention of attacking us during the night; but with one exception, their hearts have in generally failed them.

There stands or formerly did stand, an old bridge, at about the distance of 2½ miles from our left Piquet at the Wall: this place has been the scene of continual petty warfare; marauding parties striving to intercept the supplies afforded us by distant villagers who stroll in this direction. The various tribes are continually quarrelling among themselves, and some of them have been creased or shot by their fellow travellers not 200 yards from our outpost. Those who bring supplies to us when taking their departure in the evening, after mounting their Camels—light their rope match ready to discharge their matchlock at the first appearance of danger. He therefore who is over honest, or has many qualms of conscience regarding it, is no fit denizen of Arabia!

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 24,

Our Letters from Cabul do not contain any news, Guards, Parades, and duties of all kinds are the order of the day, the men are harrassed, and we hear feel any thing but kindly feelings towards a certain General, who imagines he has a besieging Army of 10,000 men under the walls, the men have scarcely a moment's relaxation, and it appears to be quite the rage, to try how much unnecessary duty the Officers and men who have already been sufficiently worked, one would suppose, will bear. There will, we dare say, be some work for the troops in the spring, and it would be as well to let them have a little relaxation whilst they can have it. Captain Saunders, Engineers and Dr. Bruce, left Cabul on the 22d ultimo, the former in progress to Ghiznee and Candahar, to examine and report on the works of the former, and the practicability of building a fortification at the latter place. Dr. Bruce is to succeed Dr. Logan at Herat.

A letter from Loodianah dated the 19th instant, informs us that Dost Mahomed had arrived there safely. The 48th and the Escort had, under the instructions of Mr. Clerk, been ordered to halt until further orders, from this we infer that tranquillity cannot as yet have been completely restored and further disturbances are most probably apprehended in that quarter. The account of the proceedings of the Lahore Court however, taken from the *Loodianah Ukhbar* does not lend any strength to the inference, all seems to be going on quietly there, and Shere Sing in good odour, while the Sirdars are gradually coming to Court, Jemadar Koosyal Sing and Tej Sing have obtained pardon for past offences and their nuzzer of 5000 Rs. and three horses has been graciously accepted and employment promised them in the army. The troops are represented as much enraged against General Court who is now protected by the Monarch. The plan of the present sovereign appears to be conciliation even at a lavish expenditure of money.

A letter received late last evening, mentions that the Fakeer Azeezodeen has been over to Loodianah to pay a visit to Mr. Clerk, and upon its result depends, it is supposed, the further halt of Colonel Wheler's Brigade. The Seik army are represented as desirous of further plunder, they are not as yet gloated, and it is thought, that Shere Sing will be obliged to call in aid to bring them to order, there can be no doubt, however the Court Ukhbars may gloze it over, of impatience of control on the part of the Soldiery.

Our latest intelligence from Scinde is dated Bagh 10th February, and we are very glad to perceive that matters under Mr. Ross Bell are progressing very favourably, and promise soon an amicable result: the Murrees, we are assured, have come in, and have sworn upon the Koran, to hold their treaty inviolate. The guns, however, are not given up, and we are informed were not demanded by the British Government.

Nusser Khan is expected to have given himself up to the Political at Khelat, all his country is to be restored to him on his submission. The Bebee Gungam and the Brahooe Chiefs, tired of warfare, have also come to terms, and the old lady is to have the talook of Gundava settled upon her.

The immense army now in Kutchee will soon, we suppose, disperse, for the hot weather is fast approaching, it merely awaits Lord Auckland's instructions, which are expected about the 1st proximo. A Rifle corps, and two Light Infantry Regiments (Native) are to be formed from the Bombay Army, this, it is said, is an order from the Court of Directors, and a Cavalry Regiment is to be turned into Lancers.

The force now in Upper Scinde, is composed of H. M.'s 40th, 41st expected.—2 troops H. A.—I Company Foot Artillery—3 Companies Golaundauze—A Wing 1st Cavalry—A Wing 3d ditto—500 Skinner's Horse—Scinde Irregular Horse—Sappers and Miners—Mountain Train, and 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 8th (Wing) 20th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, Native Infantry.

DELHI.—The approach of the warm weather has been somewhat checked by a slight fall of rain and we are glad to say that there is every appearance of more.

The 6th Company Sappers and Miners under the command of Lieut. Goad 67th N. I. reached this from Sylhet on Thursday morning last, Twelve European Recruits for the corps came in with the company.

Two companies of the 46th N. I. have been ordered into the city and placed under the Magistrate for the preservation of the peace during the festival of the Mohorrum which commenced last evening. Some clue, we are glad to hear, has been obtained regarding the plundering of the dak Banghy mentioned in our last, it seems that the fellows had assembled to plunder the property of Mr. Gardner, on his return from Delhi, and *mistook* the dak banghy for one of that gentleman's. The Thanadar of Shahdarah, on hearing of the robbery hastened with a guard to the spot, and Mr. Gardner's things passed safely. The dak Burkundauze is said to have made a gallant defence and his head was severed from his body with his own sword which was wrested from him, if he had any family they deserve some consideration. Mr. Grant, our Magistrate has used every endeavour to trace out the robbery and with some success, although it did not occur in his district.

FEROZEPORE.—(*February* 20,) "I saw an account, a few days ago, in your paper, of the gay doings at this station, and it was pretty correct as far as it went. I think your correspondent brought up his Log to the 6th instant. On the following day, Sir Willoughby Cotton arrived, accompanied by his son and a Ressalah of Skinner's horse; the old veteran looked quite hearty and ruddy. He was right glad to get away from Affghanistan and out of the Punjaub. A sale of his horses, tents, &c. took place on Monday, but the cattle, being a good deal out of condition, did not fetch high prices. Sir Willoughby left us next morning, & proceeded down the Sutledge, for Bombay, in boats which had been prepared and waiting him for some time. Captain Palmer of the 48th N. I. with 10 horses, 40 mares (bred 60 miles north of Ghuznee) and 10 camels, came in on the evening of the 7th instant. The horses, are strong and large, and would answer admirably for the artillery. The mares are not first rate, they would have been good stock for England a century ago, when Pillions were used, and it was the fashion for one horse to carry whole families to market. The Camels, Horses, and Mares, are now on the road to Hissar, but the Officer in charge, intends recommending to Government, that an establishment be formed for them at Simla or Mussoorie, fearing, if left at Hissar during the hot winds, they might possibly melt away. Colonel Wheeler's Brigade left for Loodianah on the 9th, reached that station on the 15th, and were feasted in the evening by the Officers of the Loodianah force—by the bye, your correspondent forgot to tell you, that at our dinner given to the Brigade, we sat down 105 in number. Our worthy Brigadier is fast getting through the work of the season; the four Infantry Regiments, have been reviewed, and great praise rewarded to officers and men. The movement, in Echelon, of the 30th took our friends by surprise, and some were heard to exclaim, that such Tactics could only be accomplished, where many European Officers were present with a Regiment. Society has met with a sudden and unexpected loss, by the removal of one of its best members from the station; Honest Jock is gone at last, and his Grandmother accompanied him, the Grandfather will be allowed to follow by easy marches, as his company is not in general requisition, but the old lady could not possibly be left behind, for she is the life and soul of her dear grandson. Dr. Atkinson, as also Capt. Lennox of the 43d N. I., arrived here during the last week, they passed through the Punjaub without molestation, every thing assumed a pacific aspect. Capt. Smith of the 15th N. I. came in from Sukkur a few days ago; he marched through the Scind and Bahawulpore country without experiencing the slightest unpleasant interruption. Captain Hale and Cornet Cooke of Her Majesty's 3d Drags, arrived here a few mornings ago, also Captain Innes of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, and Dr. Knox, they appeared a little fearful of being ordered to return and rejoin their corps, these 4 Gents. are proceeding to Bombay on general leave, 2 Officers of the 2d Light Cavalry are waiting in acticipation of leave being granted to them, I wish they may get it. Fever is becoming prevalent amongst the troops in camp. Cold chiefly nights and hot days cause this malady, which is on the increase, the thermometer at 3 P. M. in tents, (with single fly) is 100° Farenheit. Capt. Cobbe of 60th N. I. and Capt. G. Thomson Depy. Asst. Commissary Genl. have arrived."

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, FEBRUARY 23.

We have letters from Ferozepore of the 10th instant, which mention the state of the Punjab as apparently quite under ite new ruler Shere Singh; but likely to be again thrown into confusion if he attempts to thwart his Pretorian troops. The 10th Cavalry were under orders to march to Loodhiana; but they might probably be delayed for a time, in consequence of a Court Martial being about to assemble for the trial of one of the officers. The Deputy Advocate General was daily expected at Ferozepore. The following is an extract:—

"The monotony of our life at this place hasw been a little relieved during the last week by the arrival of Colonel Wheler's Brigade and Dost Mahomed Khan. After halting for four days they left this for Loodhiana yesterday. I paid the Ameer a visit. He was seated on the carpet, in a single poled tent, surrounded by his sons and some of his sirdars. He is a fine, intelligent looking man, with rather a melancholy expression of countenance. and in no way resembling the picture of him in Vigne's book. He asks innumerable questions on all subjects, complains much of Sir A. Burnes's ingratitude, and attributes to him all his troubles. He says we shall have to replace him on the throne before three years. He his, I believe, going to visit the Governor-General, and wishes much to go to London. His sons are very companionable: they came into our Camp and made shrewd remarks on all they saw. One of them, Akram Khan, learnt a little English during his confinement in Ghuznee, and read some English words on one of our swords. On the march, the Dost and his sons go hawking and hunting across country, escorted by a troop of the runaway 2nd cavalry, for whom they shew the greatest contempt, calling them "Sugs." The said gallant regiment marched in, looking as fine and spruce as if they were returning from victory. Every succeeding account we receive of their conduct is worse and worse. I have heard P. and M. relate what they saw, and it is impossible to come to any conclusion but one, viz. it was a case of downright cowardice. The men themselves now think their best plan his to stick to a downright lie, and accordingly they swear they charged just the same as on parade, but that some how the Officers got on a head with the object of securing the lakh of rupees on the Dost's head all to themselves! Sir. H. Fane, or even Lord Keane would have had the miscreants shot on the spot but the Politicals wanted the moral courage to do so. The European Regiment marched in less than 300 strong—they are a fine looking set of fellows, but have their colours torn to shreds.

MADRAS,

SPECTATOR, FEBRUARY 20.

The Committee of the Infantry Retiring Fund having secured the general approbation and concurrence of the Army to the plan proposed have we find been actively engaged of late in maturing their arrangements so as to bring the Fund into early operation. We are informed by Captain MACKENZIE that the first bonus will be available in April and the second in May, and that the names of two applicants have been registered. The following information will we are sure be received with satisfaction by all supporters of the Fund, as showing the prompt concurrence of Government with the views of the Committee, and the consequent progress of bringing into active operation the measures which they have arranged:—

"By a Minute of Consultation dated 16th Instant, Government has in compliance with an application from the Committee of the Infantry Retring Fund, granted authority to the Paymasters under this Presidency to receive such Subscriptions and Donations on account of the Infantry Retiring Fund, as may appear deducted in the abstracts of Officers, with reference to the Committee's Circular dated 14th January, and requested the Accountant General to make the required subsidiary arrangements. Government has likewise granted authority for the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the names of Officers at present Subscribers to the Fund, and of others as they become so at a future period."

"Thus the Committee have secured the regular collection *of supplies* and removed the chief obstacle existing in the minds of dissentients. The first bonus will be available in April, the second in May, and the names of two applicants have been booked accordingly.

We learn from Bangalore that the rejected horses from Ossoor came in on Friday, most of them were sold at the prices fixed by Captain HILL; the remainder, and those that were not thought so good were sold at outcry on Monday. The 15th Hussars gave a dinner on Tuesday last to Colonel LOVELL, the present Brigadier. A General Court Martial sat on a Private of the 15th Hussars, on the 16th. The Artillery had their grand practice on the evening of the 17th, at which all the Officers were invited to attend. The detachment of the European L. I. under Captain BRIDGE were expected to arrive on the 18th. Captain HALL, of the 38th, leaves for Madras on Saturday. Captain HORNSBY of the E. L. I. has joined from leave. The weather continues hot and dusty, but some slight showers have lately fallen.

Although considering that the discussion of the Zora poe affair had been fairly terminated and indeed desirous that it should be so, we cannot refuse insertion to the letter of a distant Correspondent which bear upon some material facts of the case, more especially as it goes to disprove certain allegations of a sweeping character from a former writer, who endeavoured to nullify the idea of "co-operation" altogether.

CEYLON.

OBSERVER, FEBRUARY 8.

Joint Stock Companies.

The formation of the Agricultural Joint Stock Company will be the epoch from which to date the introduction of a spirit of enterprize quite unknown before amongst the population of Ceylon. Individually to extensive undertakings they could not apply themselves, and they were not aware of the power resulting from union, and which they collectively possessed. Now, however, exulting, as it were, in their own newly discovered strength, nothing is spoken of but Joint Stock Companies, so that the danger is that the public mind will run into the other extreme, and by engaging in some injudicious scheme being a loss upon those who undertake it, and thus discourag the spirit that has so lately manifested itself. Besides the Agricultural Company, above alluded to, with a Capital of £ 15,000,—which is engaged in Coffee Planting and will also undertake the cultivation of Sugar, there is a Cinnamon Company with £ 5,000 which has purchased a beautiful tract of the Morottoo Garden. Both of these we consider encouraging speculation, still more extraordinary is a scheme lately proposed amongst the *Challias* (the Cinnamon peeling caste) to subscribe £ 10,000 for the purchase of the Ekoli and Kadetani Government Cinnamon Gardens. English Capitalists may smile at *Joint-Stock Companies* of this amount, but we confidently ask the Merchants of Colombo, whether they would not a few months ago have considered it Utopian to expect to raise £ 30,000 for such purposes, as has been done. Did we look no further than the present, these sums would appear but a small item in the amount that is being now employed in the commerce and cultivation of Ceylon, but viewing them, as we do, as indicative of the introduction of a new spirit amongst the people, whereby the mass, who would otherwise remain inert, may become actively engaged in these pursuits, and which will no doubt increase, we cannot but congratulate the Colony on a new Era, tho' it be only "the day of small things."

Encroachments.

We understand that the Surveyor General and Superintendent of Police are actively engaged in cutting down Cocoanut trees (36, it is said, have been destroyed in Colpetty alone) and pulling down houses, under the plea of their projecting on the roads. We would recommend these gentlemen to be a little more discreet in what they are about, as it has been laid down by the Courts of Law here that the Police Ordinance has not a restrospective effect, and that any thing that existed at the time of its passing the Legislature cannot be disturbed. The Surveyor General, no doubt, remembers the decisions we allude to, and how joyfully they were received by the Inhabitants of Colombo, as the then Superintendent of Police held that the Ordinance confered the power of calling on proprietors to remove what were termed encroachments tho' they might have existed from beyond the memory of man. As we are not at all anxious to witness a repetition of the scenes then enacted, we should wish the authorities above alluded to consider whether the Cocoanut trees of 40 or 50 years standing, which they are cutting down are not protected by Law, as they ought to be by common sense.

Further particulars of Mr. Munroe's death.

The accident occurred in the neighbourhood of Matturatta. The Arratchy [Native petty headman] in company fired at a Buffaloe that charged Mr. Munroe, who in endeavouring to escape, crossed the Aratchee's fire and was killed instead of the brute. Mr. Elliot who was with them ran to assist his friend whom he imagined to be only wounded, and was sadly gored by the Buffaloe, but providentially escaped with his life, tho' he is still laid up from the effects of his wounds.

OBSERVER, FEBRUARY 15.

Executive Council.

Instructions from Her Majesty to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, published in Saturday's *Government Gazette*, direct that in future the Executive Council of the Island shall consist of the following Officers: the Senior Officer in command of the Land Forces not being at the same time Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor General. There is, however, the following proviso:—

"Provided nevertheless, and it is Our Pleasure that these Our Instructions shall not take effect, or be of any force in Our said Island until Our Trusty and Well beloved GEORGE TURNOUR Esquire shall cease to hold the Office, herein before mentioned, of Government Agent of the Central Province of Our said Island of Ceylon."

The change, it will be seen, is the substitution of the Auditor General for the Government Agent of the Central Province. It may be remembered that when Mr. Mooyart became Acting Government Agent of the Central Province, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Turnour who was appointed Acting Colonial Secretary, the Governor hesitated in admitting Mr. Mooyart to the Executive Council. We also stated at the time that this was owing to the original intention with which the Executive Council had been constituted, which was not to admit any person who might happen to be Government Agent at Kandy, but to provide specially for the admission of Mr. Turnour; and the present instructions shew that we were correctly informed.

Civil Appointments.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR is pleased to make the following appointments in the Civil Service to take effect from the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble G. TURNOUR Esq., to be Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps.

The Hon'ble H. WRIGHT Esq., to be Auditor and Accountant General and Comptroller of Revenue.

The abovementioned Officers will continue to discharge the duties respectively of Colonial Secretary and Treasurer till the arrival of the Hon'ble P. ANSTRUTHER Esq., Colonial Secretary; and F. J. TEMPLER Esq, will conduct the duties of the Audit Office during that period.

His Excellency is further pleased to confirm the undermentioned Officers in their present acting appointments.

J. N. MOOYAART Esq., to be Government Agent and Fiscal of the Central Province.

A. STEWART Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Galle.

J. CAULFIELD Esq., to be Assistant to the Government Agent of the Western Province and District Judge of the Chilaw and Putlam.

C. P. WALKER Esq., to be Assistant to the Government Agent of the Southern Province and District Judge of the District Court of Hambantotte.

T. LAVALLIERE Esq., to be District Judge of the District Court of Colombo No. 4 (Caltura.)

The Hon'ble G. C. TALBOT to be Assistant at Trincomalie to the Government Agent for the Eastern Province. He will however continue to act as Assistant to the Government Agent for the Northern Province and District Judge of the District Court of Manar.

H. O'GRADY Esq., to be Assistant at Jaffna, to the Government Agent for the Northern Province.

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE TURNOUR,
Actg. Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 13*th February* 1841.

The Ceylon Magazine for February.

The "Poetical Sketches of the Interior of the Island of Ceylon" by the Reverend Benjamin Bailey—Senior Colonial Chaplain—in the last No. of the *Magazine*, have been so generally admired, that we are induced to reprint them at length for the benefit of our friends who may not otherwise have an opportunity of enjoying the intense pleasure that these Sonnets have conferred on the residents of Colombo.

POETICAL SKETCHES OF THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

BY THE REV. B. BAILEY.—(*Continued*)

RAMBODDE WATERFALLS.

Wind slowly round this bare and jungly hill: between two wooded mountains runs a small ravine—at either end a waterfall.—Trace back your steps a little—turn—and fill your mind with wonder at a third: you still behold the Fall upon the right, and all the sights that from the depths of beauty call what can be pictured by no graphic skill of pencil, nor by painting, though each hue were as ethereal as the light of morn. An angel's airy pinion, dipped in dew, some spots of our fair earth can scarce adorn; no human art can give the eye a view of things which make our bosoms less forlorn.*

FALLS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Lift up your rapt eyes to the utmost verge, the left and front of those o'er hanging hills; you there descry what scarce show more than hills, so vast their height. Ere long they'll downward urge impetuously their waters,—as the scourge of war that wastes, exterminates, and kills; they'll rage, and chafe, and have their headlong wills. But now behold them Gently they emerge, and from the lofty mountain-heights are seen, like "faery waterbreaks," just murmuring; but at the Tempest's voice, down the ravine, as two wild eagles on resistless wing, darting from heaven's lone heights upon their prey, these Falls will sweep along with torrent sway.

THE VALLEY.

Nor linger here. Bust cast your eyes around this most delightful Valley. Every spring hath its own voice, and tunefully can sing. At every turn innumerous falls are found; and each sends forth a sweet and mellow sound of Nature's muse, welcome as the wing of summer bird at home, to which we cling with a fond love—This, too, is hallowed ground; here every tiny bird may have its rest, unscared in these lone hills, and may be heard above the Waterfalls, and gives a zest even to them: and haply in the crest of you tall mountain of the Indian bird,† the little songster builds his airy nest.

THE SAME.

Books are not wanted here. I love the lore of learned men. Could I not read, nor write, my life were a mere blank, excluded quite from the vast world of Mind. But Nature more I love, I feel—I dare not say adore. And they, who live in her all-varying light, have eyes more matchprecious than the sense of sight, eyes oft he mind & memory, which o'er & o're such less scenes can ruminate, as life around me in this lovely vale; and they who feed devout imagination,—though knowing all the evils of our state, and feeling we are sorrowful and frail,—drink deeply at the fount of Adoration.

THE SAME.

In towns I am a sluggard. But when here I rise ere jungle insects cease their cry amid this

* "Glimpses that will make me less forlorn,"—*Wordsworth*.

† The Peacock Mountain.

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unseen store of beauty, where an instant calls up many a by gone year. Such sights make deeper my deep memory of Thee, dear Spirit, which until I die will deepen still. More often drops the tear, while I am wandering by the mountain side, for Thee whom oft I've soothed with Nature's beauty; and, oh! it was my pleasure and my pride, though thy near fate my boding bosom knew, a sunbeam shining through the cloud of Duty, to soothe thee—till thou fadest from my view.

REST HOUSE.

In this small building, with its earthen floor, there is a luxury that is denied to sojourners in palaces. Here pride, if any were, is humbled. From this door of rude construction I now feast me more with splendor and magnificence, allied to the most touching beauty, than more wide and bolder scenes afford. While o'er and o'er I view with fresh delight yon Waterfall, white-robed, and beautiful, and ever blending loveliest light with its most plaintive voice, I do not want society. Mid all my bosom's grief, those waters now descending so fair, so bright, my heart almost rejoice.

CLOUD AND WATER FALL.

Behold that white cloud rising from the bed of the bright Waterfall. Slowly it steals, and noiselessly, as though the vapour feels its way to upper air ere it durst tread the atmosphere As by a spirit led it still ascends in breathless silence—reels hither—but at last appeals more boldly to its energy and speed; and like a sea bird, brooding on the air, away, on white and cloudy wings it flies; it veiled the half-hidden fall, and did appear as a bright shadowy film before the eyes; its spectral form now upward see it rear, and from the Fall another phantom rise.

FAREWELL.

I leave this valley, not reluctantly, but with the feeling of a lover tried by all vicissitudes. My mental pride, which deemed that under scope of the blue sky we may bear all things singly—now doth sigh for social converse. Yet 'twere vain to chide my chosen solitude. And I defied one day of rain without society. But grew more humble with the second. Yet I have seen clouds that flitted by as fast as insects of the air,—and mists as fleet at spirits of white,—which did entirely shroud,—with one light dense, impenetrable cloud,—the Valley for an instant—and then past.

CHINA.

NARRATIVE OF FACTS ATTENDING THE WRECK OF THE TRANSPORT 'INDIAN OAK' ON THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS; COMMUNICATED FROM THE POLITICAL SECRETARIAT OFFICE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

Secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta.

Sir,—The last letter I had the honor to forward to your address, was from Singapore, dated 23rd June; on the following day I sailed for Macao in the transport 'Hoogbly,' taking with me the transport' Clifton,' as directed by His Excellency the Admiral and Commander-in-chief; and arrived with the above ships at Macao on the 12th July, where I received further instructions to proceed with the ships under my orders to Chusan, and arrived at the latter port on the 28th July, where I joined the Admiral and fleet. His Excellency the Admiral directed me to return to Singapore, and assume the duties of Resident Agent for transports at that port; in pursuance of which, I was directed by Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer to join the transport 'Indian Oak' for a passage to the latter place. We sailed from Chusan on the 10th of August, and on the 14th instant following, I regret to say, were wrecked on the Great Loochoo Island, in lat. 26d. 21' 46" N., about 11 miles to the northward of the principal place, Napakiang; and longitude by the 'Indian Oak's chronometer 127d. 12' 45." E., which now proved to have been full thirty miles to far west. For particulars, I cannot do better than refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, forwarded through the chief officer, Mr. Field, who succeeded in making in Chusan the launch, and returned to our relief with H. M.'s ships 'Nimrod' and 'Cruizer' on the 16th September. As the junk mentioned in my letter to the Commodore had been built, and nearly completed, in which it was our intention to have proceeded to Singapore, Captain Barlow, senior officer, was of opinion, that she might be useful to the force at Chusan, and determined on sending the 'Cruizer' back with the mails and dispatches on the following day, and remain to accompany the junk. When all being completed, and the stores and crew of the' 'Indian Oak' embarked on the junk, I, with Mr. Payne my writer, embarked on the 'Nimrod,' and sailed on the 29th of September for Chusan, where H. M's. ship 'Nimrod,' with the junk 'Loochoo,' arrived on the 5th instant.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those kind Islanders, the Loochooers, were I to omit stating, and bringing to the notice of government, the very great kindness and hospitality received from the moment of our landing to the date of our departure, which was uniform from the first to the last, with the exception that we were not allowed to pass into the interior, or exceed the limits of our compound beyond the wreck; our own countrymen could not have been kinder. They not only built a vessel of 150 to 180 tons burthen, but gave us a plentiful supply of provisions during our stay of forty-six days on the Island, and one month's provision for every person in the junk; they also furnished H. M.'s ships with water and fresh supplies during their stay, declining to receive any thing in the shape of payment in return; stating they neither wanted gold or silver, but in the event of any of their own vessels falling on the coasts of any of our settlements in distress, that we would treat their people with the same kindness, and send them back to their country. The only return they accepted was a telescope from myself, and one presented by Captain Barlow, with twelve copies of the Saturday and Penny Magazines, a small print, and a looking glass in the name of Her Britannic Majesty.

In conclusion, I can only regret my inability to do full justice to those kind, hospitable, and good people. In my letter to Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, I stated the latitude of the wreck to have been 26d. 11', which is wrong, and which mistake was occasioned by an error in the sextant, that I did not discover until after the departure of the long boat; the true latitude however is 26d. 21' 33" N. both by double altitudes and altitudes of the Pole Star, all taken on a false horizon, at the village of Peekoo.

As I have kept a journal of occurrences during our stay in Loochoo, should it be requisite, I shall be able to furnish full particulars of every occurrence, winds, weather &c., that took place until my departure. H. M.'s 'Ship Nimrod.' His Excellency the Commander-in-chief has directed, that I should hold myself in readiness to proceed to Manilla with two or three transports, in which sick troops are to be embarked for a change of air and fresh supplies. On receiving further instructions, I shall not fail to apprise you of my movements by the first opportunity.

(Signed) J. J. R. BOWMAN,
Agt. for Transports, Eastern Expedition.
H. Co.'s Transport, Futty Salam.
CHUSAN HARBOUR, 19*th October*, 1840.

To SIR J. J. G. BREMER, K. C. B. & K. C. H.
Commodore of the 1st Class.

Sir,—It is with sincere and deep regret, that I have to report the loss of H. M.'s transport 'Indian Oak,' R. Grainger, Master, on one of the Loochoo Islands, on the 14th instant, about 11 A M. The following heads of occurrences will I hope afford you all the information I am at present able to give on this most unfortunate event.

Monday, 10*th August*. Parted company with H. M's ship 'Alligator,' off Keeto Point, Chusan, and passed out, between the Buffalo's Nose and the Quesan Islands.

At 9 P M. the S. Easternmost Island, Patahecock, bore EbN. 4 to 5 miles, blowing a fresh breeze from the northward, steered SEbE.

Noon, Tuesday 11th.—In Lat. by Obs. 28d. 26' 17"; Long. Ch. 123d. 24' 15" E. departure taken from Chusan said to be in 122d. 6' E. of Greenwich; at this time blowing a hard gale from NNE. with a high sea; the ship was reduced to close-reefed topsails, and topgallant yards sent down on deck. Bar. 29d. 63.'

Midnight. Severe gale and high sea, Bar. 29d. 50'

Noon, Wednesday 12th:—Lat. Obs. 27° 13' 22" N.; Long. Ch. 124d. 55" E; Bar. 29d 40'; ship's main rigging very slack, and in great danger of losing the main-mast; sent down the gallant mast, and swifted the rigging in Furled the fore and mizen-topsails, and hove to under close-reefed main-topsails.

Midnight. Gale very severe from the northward, blowing in gusts, with rain and a very high sea. Bar. 29d. 35.

Noon, Thursday 13th.—Lat. Obs. 26d. 29', N. Long. Ch. 124d. 51' E; Bar. 29d. 35', P. M. 3; somewhat more moderate, set the fore-topsail. and steered EbS.

6 P. M. Set fore sail, and at 10 P. M. set the main-sail. Midnight strong gales and hard squalls.

Friday 14th,—10 A M. course per log, from noon of yesterday, allowing one point lee-way for the heave of the sea, placed the ship in as follows; —Course per log 166d 30' E. 121 miles. Lat. D. R. 26d. 51' N; Long. R. R. 127d. 2', from which Capt. Grainger considered himself well to the SW. of the Loochoo Group, when in the act of working up the above reckoning, discoloured water was reported by the officer of the watch, and the ship immediately hauled up SSW. the wind previously having hauled to the NW. in a very severe squall, shifted to the westward of the ship, broke off the SSE.; land and breakers were now seen on our lee quarter, extending to SSW. on our weather bow; wore ship and stood to the northward, at this time the fore-topmast staysail, fore-topsail, and foresail, were blown out of the bolt ropes; found ourselves unable to weather the north point of the Island, off which was a long extent of heavy breakers, and a very high sea running; the weather being so very thick, the land was scarcely discernible, although not more than three miles off. Finding ourselves embayed, and no possibility of saving the ship, wore with the hope of saving the lives of the crew, and stood to the southward for what appeared an opening, but which proved only a small inlet or bay, full of breakers. The heavy sea and the want of sail, setting us fast on the shore, between 10 30, and 11 A. M. struck on an extensive rocky ledge, extending about two miles from the shore, with numerous rocky patches, just a wash. The sea now made a clean breach over the ship; she shortly after fell over on her beam-ends, and broke her back about the chess tree, the fore part falling in deep water. Cut away the main mast, and some time after the mizen mast. All hands now collected aft, under the poop, and on the weather quarter and mizen chains. On the ship's falling over, lost the larboard quarter boat which was washed on shore, by which we observed the tide to be falling.

The gale now increasing to a severe hurricane, with heavy rain, our only remaining hope was in getting a rope on shore. The first attempt to carry a line on shore was made by William Bagburn (seaman sent from the Blenheim) but owing to the strong drawback, failed, and was with some risk hauled in; a second attempt with the lead line was made by a lascar, who succeeded in reaching the shore (greatly exhausted and cut by the rocks) but lost the line. About this time a number of natives came down and motioned us to land. An attempt was now made to get the jolly boat out which was stowed on the launch, but in doing so, she was stove to pieces. Several attempts were now made with hatches, gratings, and oars, all of which failed, owing to the line fouling the rocks; two more attempts were made, by two lascars, to carry the log line on shore, one of whom succeeded, and the end of the deep sea lead line got on shore, but which also fouled the rocks, and was thereby rendered useless. The tide coming in, all the Islands with our two men left the reef; our only remaining hope being in the strength of the ship, and the after part holding together. As the tide came in, the wind and sea increased; the latter making a complete breach over all, fore and aft, and throwing pieces of sheathing and copper over the vessel in all directions. Finding it impossible to hold on longer on the outside, all hands got under the poop, with the ship on her beam ends and deck nearly perpendicular.

As the tide came in, the sea gradually hove the vessel higher on the reef until she lodged on a small ledge of rocks. Our rudder was torn off with part of the counter shortly after striking, through which the sea rushed into the poop and lower cabins. Each sea that struck the vessel shook her very frame. Closely huddled together under the poop, were the commander, officers, passengers, and crew, drenched by every sea, and shivering with cold, most of us having thrown off all clothes, as it was likely to impede swimming. We remain in this state until about ½ past 11 P. M., when the tide having receded, and the weather considerably moderated, we found ourselves much nearer the shore, and comparatively smooth under the lee. Sounded on the lee side, and found only from five to six feet water; immediately piped all hands on shore, the mizen mast yards, and gaff forming a raft. All hands got on shore, including the sick, in safety, with exception of a few cuts and bruises from the rocks. All the crew and passengers having got on shore, myself, the commander and officers followed, and after walking about a mile over a rocky ledge, towards some lights at high water mark, were met by a party of the Islanders, and greeted with kind hospitality, hot tea and rice being served out to every man. Nothing can show their hospitality in a stronger light than the following;—I had nothing on but a shirt and drawers, drenched to the skin; one of the principal men noticing my situation took off his outer jacket or coat, and insisted on my putting it on. After resting on the beach a short time, we were conducted to a comfortable dwelling, or court house, where dry clothing was given to all who stood in need, and we were again regaled with warm tea, rice, eggs, and fowls. Words are not adequate to express the kindness, attention, and hospitality, we have received from the first moment of landing to the present time, from these kind and good people; their honesty is beyond praise,—articles of silver, gold, and wearing apparel strewed in every direction to dry, but not an article touched.

Most of our wearing apparel has been saved, but all more or less damaged from being drenched for several days in the sea. Several dozens of the Commander's wine and beer have also been saved, but I regret to say little of the ship's provisions. We are entirely dependant on these good people, who have up to the present time supplied us abundantly.

For all further particulars, I refer you to the bearer, Mr. Field, first officer of the late ship 'Indian Oak,' whose conduct throughout this trying occasion has been most meritorious; and in nothing more so, than at present, in volunteering to proceed in the launch to Chusan, as the bearer of intelligence most unfortunate, and I fear of serious disappointment and loss to the expedition generally, which no one can feel more than myself. I can give you no description of the place, as we are not allowed to go beyond the limits of our dwelling, except to the wreck.

From altitudes taken in a false horizon for the Chronometer, and several altitudes of the Pole Star. I make the geographical position of our dwelling, about two miles east of the wreck, as follows:—

By a meridian altitude of the sun from the wreck, about 1½ miles horizon, ...	26d 11'34" N.
By several altitudes of the Pole Star taken in an artificial horizon,	26d. 11' 22' N.
Long, by Chronometer, ...	127' 12' 45" E.

from which I conclude we are on one of the small Islands to the westward of the Great Loochoo; but the natives whenever questioned, say we are on the large Island, but jealous of our gaining any knowledge of their Island, invariably evade the question; they however have promised to build a vessel to take us to Singapore; of the following dimensions, which they say shall be ready in two months viz. 65 feet long. 23 ditto broad, 7½ ditto hold.

I trust however Mr. Field will succeed in reaching Chusan in safety, from whence I feel assured speedy relief will be sent, with this hope, and full confidence in a good God.

I am. &c.

(*Signed*) J. J. R. BOWMAN,
Agent for Transports, Eastern Expedition.
LOOCHOO ISLANDS, 28*th August*, 1840.

P. S.—Since writing the abeve, I have been assured by one of the principal men that we are on the Great Loochoo this from what I can see of the land from the wreck, is my opinion, also judging from captain Hall's description of Napaking Harbour, the wreck lays a little to the southward of Abbey Point, in the above place. If I am right and what the islanders state is correct, the longitude shown by the 'Indian Oak's' chronometer must be twenty-five miles too far west. I have had no opportunity of getting a lunar as yet, but shall endeavour to do so by the first opportunity. I have also to add, that every circumstance relating to Chusan and the fleet, has been kept a secret from the Islanders, fearing it might operate against us, as they are tributary to China, and now fitting out two junks for Amoy. I trust however we shall be relieved from our present painful situation before these or other vessels return. Mr. Field the bearer, I hope leaves to-morrow. I have the pleasure to state the dispatches and letters are saved, but more or less wet with sea-water.

(*Signed*) J. J. R. B.

Note.—I lose no time in publishing the above interesting narrative. The natives of the Loochoo Islands seem to preserve unimpaired the kindness of disposition, which distinguished them when Basil Hall visited that distant archipelago, although some greater degree of caution and strictness as respects intercourse with the interior, on the part of foreigners, seems now to obtain among them, than was the case when Englishman first became intimately acquainted with them. Of Captain Beechey's subsequent visit there exists I believe no published accounnt; and although Mr. Tradescant Lay, the naturalist, who accompanied that officer, has published a notice of, the Bonin Islands, he has not included (I speak from memory) in his work any detailed mention of the Loochooans. A narrative of the Russian Captain Creusensturn's voyages to Loocho has I believe appeared on the continent, but I have never seen the book. The accidental sojourn of Captain Bowman and his party among these kindly islanders, is an occurrence of much interest and it is to be hoped that no Englishman will ever abuse their hospitality, nor fail to requite it when the occasion may offer of returning it in kind.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

CHINESE MORALITY.

[FROM THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY]

ART. I. *Nee Huo, or the Female Instructor a treatise on the education of females in morals, conversation, manners, and domestic employment.* By LUHCHOW of Fuhkeen. 2 vols. 12mo. 1730.

In order to estimate the advances made in morals by a pagan people, such as are the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, &c., among whom society has assumed the consolidated form of a regular government, it is important to know what standards of right and wrong are taught in their ethical writings, ascertain how much reverence and obedience they practically pay them, and then draw such comparisons from the state of society as will enable us to judge of the relative position they occupy in the scale of civilization. We all know that judgment which the word of God passes upon them, and upon all mankind, and that it is by this infallible standard that all must be tried, in order to find out their *real* advancement in moral science; but at present we do not advert to the more extensive examination of nation with nation, we refer rather to a comparison of one part with another part of a single nation—to a judgment upon their practice to be derived from their own acknowledged standards. To do this fairly is more difficult than at first sight appears. We cannot, being educated as Christians, possibly put ourselves in the place of the pagan—we cannot judge of actions by the rules which he employs, canvass conduct on the principles which he habitually refers to in his mental decisions, nor give that weight to the precepts of his sages which he does—his light is as different from our own as that of noonday is from the dim rays which show the traveller his way in the dawn of morning. The light and truth, under which we were trained, have so strengthened our perceptions of right and wrong, and so elevated our standard of conduct, joined too to the consciousness of having a perfect law, that it is impossible for us to descend to the level of the pagan, and judge of actions by the flickering guides we walk by. Having a perfect law which we *know* to be "holy, just, and good," we cannot sympathize with the conscientious pagan in his distressing perplexity as to which course of action is right. We suppose, indeed, that the number of persons among the Chinese who have conscientiously sought to walk by the truth they had even during a series of successive ages, has been very few; but from what we know of other nations in like circumstances of ignorance of the revealed will of God, such as Greece and Rome, it is likely that there have also been here those who have by searching tried to find out truth, feeling after if haply they might find that treasure. But such has been the effect of the teaching of the Bible upon our hearts and minds, invigorating the one against temptation, and enlightening the other to judge of guilt, that we cannot rightly estimate or sympathize with the imbecile perplexity of the will of a pagan; and hereinn lies a great difficulty in the way of our fairly judging of the state of morals and moral science among such a people as the Chinese, when tried by their own standards.

We are gratified when we meet with glimmerings of truth and traces of sound moral science among the writings of Chinese metaphysicians. It is like meeting with a symptom of life in a valley of dry bones. It is pleasing, because,—considering this people just as much under the care of a common Father and God as other nations who are called Christians,—we must look upon all such approaches to truth as coming from the same Fountain of wisdom, from the teaching of the same Spirit of truth which has graciously granted us a "sure word of prophecy." We are not among those who would unduly exalt the Chinese and extol them as having attained to every excellence without the gospel; but we wish to show that they have some good things among them and considering their secluded situation, a good many And we think, too, that a candid examination of their moral writings will prove that they can be justly charged with falling very far short in their practice of the standards they have erected for themselves; they have, as well as people in Christian countries, always known better than they have done. They have held the truth in unrighteousness, and it could not be called an unjust sentence if they should be condemned for not coming up to their own mark.

When we look at the Chinese at the distance of ten thousand miles, through the medium of authors, pictures, rarities, productions. &c., we are apt to entertain a very high idea of them; we look at them as it were, through a camera obscura: but when we as foreigners come among them, in contact with their peculiar prejudices, their multifarious duplicity, their base and uncleanly habits, in a word, with them as they are presented to us, we are ready to call them the 'vilest people on the earth;' we look at them then as through a microscope. Both views are evidently partial and imperfect; and much investigation, candor, and carefulness are necessary to correct the deficiencies of our knowledge, and pass a just judgement. We have the best authority for believing that human nature in China is at bottom the same as it is every where else; that as face answereth to face in water so doth the heart of man to man, and if man is here left to his own impulses, the deeds of his own heart he will assuredly do. There is, in Chinese society, a great number of restraining influences, that have kept and do keep its elements in tolerably harmonious action; and they are all taught and enforced in those writings which are most highly revered. The *san kang* or three great bonds of society,—the filial duty of children to parents, the obedience of a wife to her husband, and the allegiance of a subject to his sovereign—are among the fundamental doctrines of Confucius; they are illustrated by examples and made as plain as their practical bearing required they should be. The practical character of the writings of Confucius and other Chinese sages eminently distinguish them from the wise men of Greece, who taught the practice of virtue, and the pursuit of happiness, in so theoretical a manner that their instructions only very partially affected the manners of the mass. We have sometimes thought that these precepts have, in the providence of God, been allowed to have the commanding influence over their countrymen they have had, in order to show to the world how high a state of good order, just government, and comfort can be insured to the whole mass of a people, without the higher instructions revealed in the bible: and to show too how totally inadequate they are either to lead man to his Maker, or to advance him to the highest degree of improvement attainable in this world!

These few thoughts have been suggested by the work at the head of this article, which is chiefly founded on the writings of Confucius; and a desire to have our readers deal fairly with it led us thus to preface this short notice. The subject is one likely to attract attention; for so much have we heard of the low estate of females in China that we were hardly prepared to meet with a couple of vols., (not to speak of others) entirely devoted to their improvement, written too by one of the best of modern Chinese ethical writers. Were the question proposed to our readers to say what idea they had formed of women in China, we think the answer would be something as follows: "An accomplished Chinese lady is a creature destitute of all vivacity, crippled alike in body and mind by the fashion of society; she is intended to be a companion to her husband, but his submissive slave; she knows how to embroider, and perhaps to take care of the household, but her total want of education fits her to do the caprice of her husband, without presuming to think for herself." Outside barbarians, as we are here called, we do not pretend to have much of any knowledge of the 'ladies' in China; and perhaps this sketch embodies rather our own idea of them before coming to China, than the idea of our readers. We have, however, seen enough to convince us that a good degree of consideration is paid to the sex by public opinion, and that they are allowed a large share of influence in the direction of family affairs we will add, that, so far as we know, the privileges, the comforts, the respect paid to, and the influence of woman, in China, are as great as among any pagan nation in ancient or modern times. Their condition should not be compared with any people among whom even a vitiated form of Christianity is found. (for how much has the New Testament done for woman!) but with nations in like circumstances. The means of making this comparison are unfortunately very imperfect, and it is perhaps out of our power to prove the equality in condition which we think exists. At any rate, we think the condition and attainments of half of the Chinese empire has been misunderstood and underrated; and also that a perusal of these two vols. will show that the Chinese propose a higher mark to their daughters and sisters than we have perhaps given them credit for—a mark, however, we would add, so far below our own, so far below what it ought to be, that we shall think it has a thousand defects for one degree of excellence.

Extracts from the writings of Luhchow have already appeared in the Repository. The *Neu Heo* forms only two of the twenty volumes of his collected works. He is an author that might, in order to give a brief description of him and his writings, (if our readers will pardon the presumption,) be classed in Chinese literature with Addison in English. It appears from a biographical notice by his son that he was a native of Fuhkeen, and born in the district of Changpoo belonging to the department of Changchow, in the year 1680, in the 16th year of the reign of Kanghee. His father died when he was ten years of age, leaving his family in a state of great destitution; these hindrances did not, however, discourage him in his pursuit of knowledge, and in his twenty-fourth year, at two successive examinations he obtained both the degrees of *sewt saee* and *keujin*, being the first in each list of successful candidates. In his twenty-eight year, the foyuen collected the best scholars in the province around him in the capital in order to edit editions of the standard authors; among them Luhchow distinguished himself, and spent a year under his patronage. The care of his aged relatives called him home, where he remained till his forty-first year, principally engaged in study; during this period he compiled the work now under notice on female education. He was then invited by a relative, in command of the troops going to Formosa to quell an insurrection headed by one Choo Yihkwei, of which we have given some particulars furnished by Luhchow himself in a former number of the Repository (vol. VI. p. 418). On the accession of Yunching in 1723, he went to Peking, and attained the degree of tsinsze; he was also among other literary men, selected by the emperor to assist in revising the statistics of the empire. His intimate acquaintance with the character of the people in the different parts of the country caused him to be frequently consulted by officers and literary men. In the sixth year of Yungching, he was presented to his majesty as a person having been very influential in quelling the disturbances in Formosa, who appointed him to the office of district magistrate of Pooning in the northern part of this province, with a high compliment upon his abilities and literary attainments. In his office, he exerted himself to clear the country robbers, and so effectually secured the confidence of the people, that, on a false representation to the emperor by the anchasze of the province whose embezzlements in grain. Luhchow had resisted, his rank was taken away, and he placed under arrest, they joined their subscriptions and supported him. Subsequently, assisted by the governor of Canton, he memorialzed the emperor upon the injustice done him, who recalled him to the capital and finding his case substantiated, appointed him acting prefect of Canton city, and presented him with many honorary testimonials of his esteem and confidence. On reaching his prefecture, he set himself to work in endeavoring to prevent the Portuguese from fortifying their settlement at Macao, but died in a month after entering on these duties, in the year 1734. His remains were, as is usual in such cases, carried to his native place, and buried in the sepulchre of his fathers at Changpoo.

Luhchow's intentions in compiling the work, and his ideas of what it ought to be, are well set forth in the preface; he says—

"The basis of the government of the empire lies in the habit of the people, and the surety that their usages will be correct is in the orderly management of families. which last depends chiefly upon the females. In the good old times of Chow, the virtuous women set such an excellent example, that it influenced the customs of the empire—an influence that descended even to the times of the Ching and Wei states. If the curtain of the inner apartment gets thin, or is hung awry, (i. e. if the sexes are not kept apart,) disorder will enter the family, and ultimately pervade the empire. Females are doubtless the sources of good manners, from ancient times to the present this has been the case. The inclination to virtue and vice in women differs exceedingly; their dispositions incline contrary, and if it is wished to form them alike, there is nothing like education. In ancient times, youth of both sexes were instructed. According to the Ritual of Chow, 'the imperial wives regulated the law for educating females, in order to educate the ladies of the place in morals, conversation, manners, and work; and each led out their respective classes, at proper times, and arranged them for examination in the imperial presence.' But these treatises have not reached us, and it cannot be distinctly ascertained what was their plan of arrangement.

To be continued.

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